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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (b)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: human resources development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Human resources development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/191 of 21 December 1990, 46/143 of 17 December 1991, 48/205 of 21 December 1993, 50/105 of 20 December 1995, 52/196 of 18 December 1997 and 54/211 of 22 December 1999, as well as the relevant sections of the Agenda for Development,[1]

Reaffirming also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by heads of State and Government in September 2000,[2]

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2001/299 of 19 July 2001, by which it adopted "The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development" as the theme for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2002,

Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concern in sustainable development,

Stressing that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development and that there is a need for continued support from the international community to complement the efforts of developing countries,

Stressing also that there is a need for an enabling international environment that will enhance human resources development in developing countries and promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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Stressing further that health and education are at the core of human resources development, and the need to ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Emphasizing that human resources development should be an essential component of international development cooperation and that there is a need to promote continuous training and capacity-building within projects and programmes as a means of advancing such development,

Recognizing that there is a need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies that mainstream a gender perspective, taking into account the needs of all people, in particular the needs of women and the girl child,

Recognizing also the vital role of South-South cooperation in supporting national efforts at human resources development,

Expressing concern at the increasing gap between developed and developing countries, including the gap in knowledge, information and communication technologies, and the increasing disparity of income in and among nations and its adverse impact on the development of human resources, in particular in the developing countries,

Stressing that developing countries should be assisted so that they can be well equipped with the knowledge of information technology that would enable them to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalization and to avoid the risk of marginalization in the process of globalization,

Expressing deep concern at the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, and of other major diseases on human resources development, particularly in developing countries,

Emphasizing the continued need for coordination and integration among the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to foster the development of their human resources, especially that of the most vulnerable groups, and for the United Nations to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Recognizes* the importance of developing human resources as a means, inter alia, of promoting economic growth and eradicating poverty as well as of participating more effectively in the world economic system and of benefiting from globalization;

3. *Urges* increased investments in all aspects of human development, such as health, nutrition, education, training and further capacity-building, to achieve social and economic development and the well-being of all;

4. *Encourages* all countries to accord priority to human resources development in the context of the adoption of economic and social policies;

[3] A/56/162.

5. *Urges* the adoption of comprehensive approaches to human resources development which combine, among other factors, economic growth, poverty eradication, provision of basic social services, sustainable livelihoods, empowerment of women, involvement of young people, the needs of vulnerable groups of society, political freedom, popular participation and respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacity to meet the challenge of development;

6. *Encourages* all countries to ensure local and community-level engagement in policy issues of human resources development;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national policies to promote human resources development;

8. *Recognizes* the need to direct concerted efforts at enhancing the technical skills and know-how of people living in rural and agricultural areas, with a view to improving their means of livelihood and material well-being, and in this regard encourages the allocation of more resources for this purpose so as to facilitate access to appropriate technology and know-how from within and from other countries, in particular the developed countries, as well as through South-South cooperation;

9. *Encourages* the adoption of policies, approaches and measures that serve to narrow the increasing gap between developed and developing countries in information and communication technologies in particular and in technology in general, including by:

(a) Encouraging the private sector, in collaboration with the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, to donate voluntarily to designated centres in developing countries literary materials, information and communication technology equipment and training, in order to facilitate improved access, as well as to make funds available for these purposes;

(b) Taking advantage of the rapid turnaround in both the educational institutions and corporations in developed countries of literary material and information and communication technology equipment, through coordinated efforts involving the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and recipients or interested developing countries;

(c) Promoting transparent, efficient regulatory regimes and other policies that encourage investment;

(d) Supporting targeted investments in infrastructure that would establish the physical foundation for the operation of Internet services and pave the way for commercial and development applications;

(e) Developing training in information technologies for users such as non-governmental organizations, universities and business service organizations, as well as key governmental agencies;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to harmonize further its collective human resources development efforts, in accordance with national policies and priorities;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations system to take a comprehensive view of human resources development in its initiatives, relating it to the acquisition of

broader knowledge with a view to enabling human resources to respond to the new demands associated with the technology revolution and take advantage of emerging opportunities in a globalized world;

12. *Encourages also* the United Nations system to promote strategies for human resources development that facilitate access by developing countries to new information and communication technologies so as to bridge the digital divide;

13. *Encourages further* the United Nations system to focus in its cooperation activities on building human and institutional capacity, with specific attention given to women, girls and vulnerable groups;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to engage, where appropriate, with the private sector, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, so as to further contribute to the building of human resources development capacity in developing countries;

15. *Invites* international organizations, including international financial institutions, to continue to give priority to supporting the objectives of human resources development and to integrating them into their policies, projects and operations;

16. *Calls upon* developed countries and the United Nations system to increase support to programmes and activities in developing countries for advancing human resources development and capacity-building, in particular those geared towards harnessing information and communication technologies;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development".

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 96 (b)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[4] and its resolutions 52/208 of 18 December 1997 and 55/216 of 21 December 2000, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1999/270 of 28 July 1999 concerning the implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development,

Recalling also the Declaration on Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997,[5] and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997,[6] and taking note of the final communiqué of the first meeting of the Patrons Groups of Heads of State and Government of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted at Algiers on 13 July 1999,[7] the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa, held at Dakar on 20 and 21 October 1999,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution S-18/3, annex.
[3] General Assembly resolution 45/199, annex.
[4] General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.
[5] A/52/465, annex II, document AHG.Decl.4 (XXXIII).
[6] See A/52/480, sect. IV.C.
[7] A/54/320, annex.

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and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held at Yaoundé on 29 and 30 October 2001,

Taking note of the statement of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, held at Algiers in September 1999, to the Third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and resolution 2 (XIV) on the African common position on globalization, adopted by the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Dakar on 22 and 23 October 1999,[8] both of which recognize the critical need for support for African countries in addressing the supply-side constraints on their integration into the world economy,

Welcoming the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which embodies a common African vision of the future and a shared conviction of the pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of robust growth and sustainable development, thereby fully integrating Africa into the global economy and political system,

Recognizing the importance of industrialization as a key element in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences, and also its role in facilitating efforts for the eradication of poverty through the enhancement of agro-based industries, promotion of competitiveness, productive employment, capacity-building, gender mainstreaming and effective and efficient management systems,

Recognizing also the commendable efforts of African countries to engage their respective private sectors in policy dialogue at the highest levels and to improve further the capacity of the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises,

Recognizing further the need for African countries to continue their efforts to create a climate favourable to private sector development and foreign direct investment and also the commitment of African countries to using both human and financial resources more efficiently in the process of industrialization, and emphasizing the continuing need for the mobilization of adequate resources through domestic initiatives and international support, inter alia, through enhanced official development assistance, investment guarantees, debt-for-industrial development swaps, as appropriate, and enhanced market access,

Recognizing the opportunities for and challenges of exploiting information and communication technologies and e-commerce for the overall industrial development of Africa,

Welcoming the progress made in the consolidation and programmatic reform of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including through the instrument of integrated programmes to promote sustainable industrial development in African countries, and its approach to field activities through joint programming with the United Nations resident coordinator system in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, where appropriate, and encouraging the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue closer collaboration with the World Trade Organization, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States, with

[8] See E/ECA/CAMI.14/99/10, annex IV.

a view to, inter alia, contributing to efforts towards enhancing market access for African industrial products,

Welcoming also the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001,[9]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[10]

2. *Notes with concern* that despite the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa which ends in 2002, little progress has been made in the overall industrialization of the continent and in some countries industrialization has regressed, and in this regard reaffirms the need for continued support for Africa's industrialization;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the African countries that have yet to do so to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, as appropriate, into their national plans for the establishment of institutional capacity for monitoring programmes and related projects;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for support for the implementation of the sectoral priorities in the New Partnership for Africa's Development on diversification of African production and exports, specifically with regard to promotion of the manufacturing sector and agro-based industries, and on enhancing productive capacities and enabling African countries to participate more effectively in global trade;

5. *Underlines* the need to improve the regulatory and policy environment in which small and medium-scale enterprises operate, facilitating their access to credit and improving transport and communication infrastructure in order to foster their economic performance and competitiveness, and, in this regard, calls upon development partners to provide the appropriate technical assistance;

6. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Africa to play a more active role in the promotion of new information and communication technologies and e-commerce and in the development of African micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in coordination with other United Nations bodies concerned with the development of such enterprises;

7. *Invites* the international community, the African Development Bank and other relevant regional institutions to give full effect to the relevant provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development by supporting the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization,[6] including the outcome of the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 29.

[10] A/56/139.

8. *Appeals* to the international community, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to work closely with the World Trade Organization and other relevant multilateral institutions in the provision of technical assistance to African countries, in particular the least developed among them, so as to enhance their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade in industrial and other products, including improving quality standards to alleviate supply-side constraints, and to promote industrial competitiveness within the context of the integrated framework initiative in order to enable them to integrate fully into the world economy;

10. *Also calls upon* the international community to support Africa in strengthening its private sector through, in particular, the promotion of investment and exports, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprise, productivity, quality assurance and standardization, and financing;

11. *Further calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of Africa to enhance the development of their human resources in the fields of health, basic education, and vocational and technical training through, inter alia, South-South cooperation utilizing triangular arrangements;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa", with a view to launching a detailed review of the implementation of the programme for the Decade, including identification of lessons learned so as to guide a decision on the future modality for support for industrial development in Africa, taking into account the overall review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[4] and the ongoing processes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the establishment of the African Union;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 96 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: business and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin,

Recognizing the need to create an enabling environment at the national and international levels for business in order to promote economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the development priorities of Governments,

Mindful of the catalytic role of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process,

Stressing the need to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the illegal transfer of funds and to repatriate such funds to enable countries to design and fund development projects in accordance with their national priorities,

Noting that such corrupt practices include State funds being illegally acquired, transferred and invested abroad,

Noting also that the problem of corrupt practices and illegally transferred funds and the need to prevent as well as repatriate such funds have social, economic and legal implications which require comprehensive, holistic examination at the national and international levels,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds and stresses its belief that those practices need to be prevented and the funds illegally transferred abroad be repatriated, upon request and after due process;

3. *Calls* for increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to devise ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers of funds as well as repatriating those funds;

4. *Urges* the ad hoc committee, established pursuant to resolution 55/61, to include in its work the consideration of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on options for further consideration by the General Assembly of this item upon the completion of the work of the ad hoc committee referred to above;

6. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds" under the item "Sectoral policy questions".

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[1] A/56/403.